The sixth and last Lecture of this series deals with "The Working of the New Machinery of Government; the Neo-Democracy of Sun Yat-sen. *'

Comparing the State to a machine the lecturer asserts that the most important difference is that the machinery is moved by human agency, whereas the manufacturing machine is set in motion by material forces. He argues that whereas material machinery has been improved by trial and perfection, the human machinery of government has not progressed. Dr. Sun's.theory of government **is** that there should be a separation of power and capacity; that there should be a distinction between power over the Government and the power of the Government, and that these two powers must be balanced. Power over the Government will be placed entirely in the hands of the people, but the administrative power will be vested in the Government. Rights over the Government will include suffrage, recall, initiative and referendum; the admistrative power will be vested in five departments, judicial, legislative, executive, examining, and censoring. This so-called balancing of powers he hails as his own epoch-making discovery.

He claims that a Government based on his principles will be "the most complete and the best Government in the world." How this elaborate system is to be brought into operation in a nation of four hundred millions, with a high percentage ol illiteracy, is not explained. It has

proved impossi-
ble, in the past, owing to the absence of a proper
census and adequate administrative machinery, to
exercise even one of the four popular rights, that